

St. Joseph's Commencement Exercises

Seven Young Ladies Receive Diplomas. Eloquent Address By Rt. Rev. W. T. Russell

Last evening the annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy was held in the Sumter opera house. The Rt. Rev. W. T. Russell of Charleston presiding, assisted by Rev. J. F. Mahoney of Sumter, the seven graduates of the Academy were crowned with laurel, symbolical of the success achieved and presented with gold medals and diplomas. The graduates were Misses Dorothy Hood Howle, Mary Eloise Lanier, Eunice Jenkins, Martha Elizabeth Owens of the academic course and Misses Glenn Brown, Arlene Gray Evans, Ida Catherine Edwins of the commercial course. Honors were also conferred on the students of the academy as follows:

Highest average awarded Miss Leilah Blanche Thames.

Roll of Honor won by Miss Audrey Schwerin.

Church history won by Miss Mabel Crombe.

Arithmetic, won by Miss Leilah Blanche Thames.

Music, won by Miss Lula Gillis.

French, prize won by Miss Audrey Schwerin.

Perfect attendance won by Colzie Mathis.

Catechism, won by Leila Brennan.

Department, won by John Brennan.

Miss Eloise Lanier in a well composed and most gracefully delivered salutatory welcomed the audience to the commencement exercises. Miss Lanier also delighted the audience by her rendition of the piano solo "Traumerel" followed by a duet with her sister, Miss Susie Lanier, a beautiful interpretation of "Turtle Dove, Op. 203 by Franz Behr."

In a beautiful class poem entitled "The Rose," the seven graduates compared their lives to the budding rose, going forth into life in all their beauty and loveliness and developing into the rose of perfect character, leaving the world to scent the fragrance of their masterful personalities and make way for their penetration into all of the affairs of life.

The valedictory, a beautiful rhetorical composition was most gracefully rendered by Miss Dorothy Hood Howle, who compared St. Joseph's Academy to a majestic vessel on the lofty decks of which had been learned the first and most important lesson necessary for navigating their little barks—"Non Nobis Solum," the art of living not for self alone, but using for others to the best advantage the gifts God has bestowed. In the sheltered water the majestic vessel had glided on, but after the farewells of to-day different courses would be pursued by the seven little barks. Confidently will these little barks be handled for the crew of seven will ever carry the chart and compass given by their loved alma mater.

Following the graduation exercises the students of the Academy entertained the audience with a very pleasing program. Danz's beautiful chorus "Funiculi-Funicula" was rendered by one hundred voices.

Miss Marie L. Bultman read an interesting historic account of our flag and made an appropriate commemoration of the 144th birthday of our flag, June 14th, 1921.

Miss Mildred DeLorme explained in a most interesting manner the seal of South Carolina calling special attention to the figure in the seal of a woman walking along the seashore, representing "Hope" and to the high esteem in which the knights, warriors and gallant gentlemen of South Carolina have ever held "fair women" as as this is the only state in the union that does not allow the divorce law.

A beautiful pageant portrayed our country's victories from 1873 to 1918. Liberty raised aloft on a pedestal was represented by Miss Pearl Barry. Before Liberty's shrine bowed England personified in 1783.

France personified in 1800.

Tripoli personified in 1805.

England personified in 1814.

Mexico personified in 1848.

Confederate States of America personified in 1865.

Spain personified in 1898.

Germany personified in 1918.

When England personified had granted Liberty's demands of the year 1814, the students of the Junior department sang that well known chorus of sixteenth century origin "O Dear, What Can the Matter Be," and when the strains of music and children's voices burst forth into "Dixie" following the narration of the events of the year 1865—there was many a cheer. Miss Ammie Tiecher accompanied the students on the piano and her masterful touch and perfect technique inspired the students with additional spirit. A piano trio, "The Celebrated Spanish March" followed the announcement of the events of the year 1898, during which the students grouped about Liberty's pedestal to sing with enthusiastic young American hearts, their loved anthem, "America" following the announcement of the events of the year 1918.

The students of the High School department clothed in beautiful flowing white robes and carrying tall green stemmed white lilies, portrayed in an artistic manner the beauty and symbolism of the lily.

Eight students of the High School department costumed in colonial style danced in a most becoming and graceful manner the beautiful colonial dance of Washington's time—"The Minuet." This dance of our Southern ancestors as represented last evening by the students exhibited grace, dignity and intelligence. They danced it with all the elegance of grace and manner as becoming to it when The Minuet was the favorite social pastime of the stately southern home.

The program of the evening was brought to a close by an address by Rt. Rev. W. T. Russell, Bishop of Charleston, who congratulated the sisters and children upon the entertainment and especially thanked the

young ladies who danced The Minuet and expressed the hope that soon the modern dances would disappear and we would return to something more graceful more dignified and would have some pedantry. In speaking of the beautiful panorama of the victories of our country, he brought out in a most forceful and masterly manner that we were not an Anglo-Saxon nation, not Irish, not French, not Italian, not German. From all parts of the world, we may say, we have drawn the raw material and we have built up a nation that is not Anglo-Saxon but American. Bishop Russell went on further to say in his address, "I would rather stand by Washington, Marshall, Jefferson and the leading men who founded this republic than by any modern ideas of experimentalists. I believe in the principle that Washington and others announced 'We will have friendship for all nations, alliance with none.' He also referred to the passage in Washington's Farewell Address: 'We must remember that if we have not a moral sense, we shall never reach our destination and that morality without religion is impossible' and to the fact that in the late war this nation showed a cultivated and a religious spirit. He went on further to say that it was not the call of England that brought us into the war, nor the call of Germany nor the prohibition of Germany, but what brought us into the war was the sense this country that we were called by God to go and protect a nation that had been unjustly downtrodden—Belgium—not to gain anything that we entered the war—but a sense of justice—a high ideal—and since the time of the crusades the first instance that was solely and entirely for that purpose. He also urged that the women of South Carolina stand together in spite of force, for higher ideals, to protect the purity of their fireside as this is the only state in the union that does not grant divorce—What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

Plans to Remove Shaft Erected to Lincoln's Assassin.

Birmingham, Ala., June 14.—A movement looking to the removal of a statue erected at Troy, Ala., just after the civil war to John Wilkes Booth, slayer of Abraham Lincoln, has been launched by Mrs. Cat D. Brooks, president of the Woman's League of Republican Voters of Alabama.

Mrs. Brooks declares that protests against the statue have come to the league from many sections of the country and she believes the time has come when such acts as placing the shaft will be frowned upon by all good citizens of the south regardless of party affiliation.

An injury has been done the south as a whole, she says, and a wrong impression created north, east and west. In order that there may be "one harmonious union of interest, north east, west, south," Mrs. Brooks has called upon all political faiths of the south to join the league in plans to remove the Booth shaft. The statue was erected by funds gathered by semi-public subscription at a time when partisanship was keen and when Booth was looked upon by some as a benefactor and hero.

The league claims that this was not the sentiment of the south at that time and that the surviving few who had a hand in the erection of the shaft will not object to its removal.

Unemployment in Cuba.

Havana, May 21.—Unemployment is a grave problem facing Cuba, according to the Havana Post, which estimates that the closing of the sugar refineries will increase those out of work to more than 200,000. There are more than 75,000 unemployed in Havana at present, the paper states it has been informed, with the number increasing as a result of the influx of others from the country districts.

Unless the government takes action it is asserted there will be no relief until the agricultural districts again offer employment next September.

The Oldest Fireman.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 14.—With the rounding out of 52 years continuous service on June first, friends of Fire Chief George A. Wallace claimed he is the oldest fireman in the world in point of service.

Chief Wallace has been at the head of Cleveland's fire department for more than twenty years.

Never in that long career has he had a demerit mark.

Wallace, 73 years old, joined the department in 1859. He carries himself like a man of 40.

When he joined the department there were 85 members, 78 of whom are now dead.

He has seen the hand apparatus of volunteer firemen give way to the fire horse and has seen the horse replaced by motor apparatus, the local department being completely motorized.

Harding Invited to Honolulu.

Honolulu, T. H., June 5.—Arrangements already are under way for the Pan-Pacific commercial conference which will be held in Honolulu in the summer of 1922, and it is hoped by Pan-Pacific union officials, President Harding will attend as guest of honor.

In extending to the president an invitation to be present, Alexander Hume Ford, secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific union, recently wrote: "I think you might well hold a Pan-Pacific reception here next summer, either during or after our Pan-Pacific commercial conference, and I assure you it is the most likely thing in the world that the premier of Pacific lands will spend their vacations in our summer capital, Honolulu."

Secretary-Director Ford has just left for the mainland to start active campaigning there for the conference and other Pan-Pacific gatherings to be held in Honolulu within the next year or so.

The world is still waiting for some genius to invent a fly trap that will look like a bald head.—Birmingham News.

THE HOME GARDEN



THE PERENNIAL BORDER

June is the month to start the hardy border from seed. For a couple of dollars seed enough can be purchased and plants grown to fill a border that would necessitate a hundred dollars were the plants to be purchased next spring to be installed. No seedsman or nurseryman can afford to sell even the commonest of perennials for much less than a quarter per plant unless ordered in quantity, but they can be raised at home for almost nothing.

In preparing plans for a hardy border next year, there should be plans for a cold frame of some sort, for they are easily made contraptions, being merely boxes with slanting tops upon which window sash may be placed and regular sash may be utilized, if at hand, for small frames. Instead of the specially prepared sash with overlapping glass a frame is necessary for two of the most popular of the border plants, both biennials, that is, they must be raised every year from seed and bloom the second year after planting, and then die. These are foxgloves and Canterbury Bells, which while hardly so far as extremes of temperature are concerned, rarely will come through in the open ground owing to the rotting of the crowns in spells of wet weather. With a cold frame they come through with hardly the loss of a leaf.

Of the two plants the foxglove or digitalis is the more enduring, and if the bloom spikes are cut off as soon as the seed pods start to form, the plant may be retained for several seasons, forming big clumps with a wonderful display of bloom.

There is nothing that produces the same effect of floral spires in the garden as the foxglove and no plant that gives the luxuriant wealth of bloom of the Canterbury Bell for a month. The seed is the cheapest of all the perennials and hundreds of plants may be raised from a single packet of seed. Transplant a foot apart as soon as they have made true leaves, and at fall they will be strong plants. Set a box or cold frame over them and a gorgeous display is guaranteed for next summer.

But there are a score or so of perennials which need no fussing. Just plant the seed, transplant them the proper distance apart and let them grow. Of these the most decorative of all perennials is the easiest grown, the hollyhock. Nothing is more beautiful in double lines along a house, a porch, a fence or in double rows along walks.

The single varieties are the more artistic and the double give a longer season of bloom. There is now a wonderful variety of color, and for the back of the hardy border they are indispensable. They may be planted up to July 1 with reasonable certainty of bloom another year, and even later if given room to develop.

In yellow flowers no border is complete without the yellow perennial, coreopsis, with its long stems, ideal for cutting and with its long period of bloom if it is not allowed to go to seed.

The yellow marguerite, anthemis tinctoria, makes a gorgeous mass of yellow daisies above a closely matted ferny foliage, always beautiful and effective. However, the anthemis should not be allowed to seed or there will be anthemis all over the place. It reproduces from self-sown seed by the thousand and will have to be hoed up if allowed to scatter about the border.

Rudbeckia Newmanii, a cultivated form of the brown-eyed susan of the meadows, gives a wonderful effect massed in a border, particularly if adjacent to a mass of its usual companion in the wild, the butterfly weed or Asclepias tuberosa with its flaming masses of orange, scatter or tawny bloom.

Gallardias in all-summer display of red and yellow flowers are one of the standbys of the hardy border, but they should have good drainage and should on no account be transplanted in the fields, a process they will not stand.

In blue flowers, the peach-leaved bellflower will furnish an admirable substitute for Canterbury Bells if one has not a cold frame and doesn't want to take the trouble to build or buy one. The peach bells are as hardy as rocks, and while not as robust in growth as the Canterbury Bells and limited to blue and white, they give a lavish display of their handsome bells in June. Another member of the bellflower tribe with bigger and handsomer bells is the balloon flower or platycodon, easily raised from seed and blooming in August.

The queen of blue flowers, however, is the perennial delphinium or larkspur, in all shades from the palest to the deepest, with many intermediate shades, and growing to a height of six feet in some varieties. Soon in June, these plants will be ready to seed up their towering spikes of bloom next June. These should not be given any fresh manure in the soil.

In scarlets, the oriental poppy is the showiest and largest-flowered of

all hardy perennials, with great scarlet cups above a mass of thistle-like foliage, in late May or early June, that is the sensation of the garden in its season. A packet of seeds will give more plants than any one garden can well accommodate. They should be moved in August very carefully, as they are hard to transplant, and invariably lose their leaves after removal but they are not dead and will appear again. It is best to sow the seed where they are to remain and thin them out to two feet apart.

The poppy entirely disappears after its blooming season so its location should be marked so its roots will not be destroyed in hoeing. It makes a fall growth of leaves, so its presence then can readily be determined.

The ragged robins or lychnis furnish other fine scarlets for the hardy border.



Gardeners, particularly in the more northern states often find eggplants a disappointing crop, as they have to plant so many plants to secure a reasonable crop. If an eggplant produces three or four good-sized "eggs" in a season, it is about all that can be expected of it, but often with the average gardener it does not do even that well.

A rival of the eggplant will be found in the vegetable marrows when they become better known. Cooked in precisely the same way as fried eggplant, they are delicious, and many people consider them even more delicate. The marrows furnish more food per plant than do the eggplants, and are easier to grow if they get a start. It is not necessary to start them in the house or hotbed as it is with eggplants.

They are members of the squash family, closely related to the summer squash. They have long been popular abroad, and only in the last year or two, "Italian squashes" have been a curiosity in some of the vegetable markets in the larger cities in the very early spring. The Italian Squash is a form of vegetable marrow.

These marrows will grow with precisely the same treatment that will grow good cucumbers or melons. They want warm soil, plenty of fertility and moisture, the same conditions exactly as the melons.

There are a number of varieties now offered and anyone of the standard varieties will prove excellent. It is well worth a trial, as it grows in bush form if desired, and is excellent for a small garden.

Parliament for South Ireland.

Dublin, May 19.—King George may have to appoint a Parliament from the south of Ireland. He is authorized by the Home Rule Act to do so if the members fail to take oath of office within 14 days after the date fixed for assemblage of the new Parliament.

This fact is important in view of the announcement that the Sinn Feiners nominated without opposition for the new Parliament, and thus virtually elected, have been accepted by the Irish leaders as constituting the new members of the Dail Eireann; suggesting the probability that they will refuse to constitute Parliament for which they were chosen.

In that event, King George is authorized by the Home Rule Act to appoint a committee consisting of members of the Irish Privy Council and such other persons as he may choose and constitute these persons a legislative and executive assembly to exercise the functions of the Parliament.

This provision is described by the opponents of the act as the establishment of Crown Colony government. It is evident that it makes it easy for the government at once to take measures for setting up the Southern Parliament at or near the same time as the Northern. Under this method Southern Ireland would be governed by a committee of nominated Irishmen instead of at present by nominated British officials.

London, June 15.—Great Britain plans to expend two million pounds in the building of capital ships for the navy this year, according to an announcement in the house of commons by the financial secretary to the admiralty.

A Big Lumber Plant

Alderman Rebuilding Mill on Most Modern Lines

Harvin, June 14.—D. W. Alderman and Sons company of Alcolu, the progressive lumber corporation of that name that has been doing business at Alcolu for nearly 35 years, which lost its immense planing mill plant nearly nine months ago, have broken ground for the rebuilding of a modern planing mill factory, that will be larger than the original one, and will cover an area 520x1,000 feet. The foundation will be steel and concrete, and will be equipped with the most modern machinery, and appliances for the economical and rapid handling of all material, the latest automatic machinery will be used, all at a cost of approximately \$150,000.00.

In addition to this reconstruction of the planing mill portion of this immense plant, there will be installed ten new boilers at the saw mill proper in five units, two boilers to the unit, which will give greater power for the increased capacity of the planing mill and other features of this great enterprise which now includes a modern ginnyery, and it is thought by some will also have in connection therewith a modern oil mill, and possibly a fertilizer mixing plant, all of which will add to the advantage of Alcolu and the surrounding farming section, which has so much developed within the past ten years.

The county-national highway now under construction between Turberville, via Sardinia to Manning and from the Clarendon-Sumter county line via Harvin, Alcolu, and into the new road west of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, greatly shortening the distance between Manning, Sumter and Georgetown and on to the new road across Santee to Charleston, is nearing completion. It is at least wider than the old road, and will shorten the distance between Sumter and Manning, via Britton, Brodgon, Harvin and Alcolu. It is reported the section between Manning and the Williamsburg line has been completed.

Lost Gold Mine of Mexico.

Bisbee, Ariz., June 14.—For three hundred years, according to reliable records, the Sierra Madre mountains of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico have held the secret of a gold mine of fabulous richness and a vast treasure store of gold, mined and hidden away in an inaccessible tunnel.

The romance of the gold hunter is written in the history of man's efforts through the centuries to reach and bring back to civilization this wealth of the Old Tyopa mines. Murders and violence have marked many of these efforts and still in many hardy breasts of this mining country today there still stirs the spirit which has promoted many to brave the dangers of starvation, thirst and death at the hands of Indian bands and outlaws in the search for gold. Mexico City contains records of the old mine and several prospectors, one of them Jack Dunn, accredited discovered of Warren district, have reported seeing ruins of the old mine, but none ever reached there.

According to records at the Mexican capital, in the latter part of the seventeenth century the isolated village of Old Tyopa was raided by Indians, who destroyed the town and killed all the inhabitants except a priest.

After wandering for several weeks, the priest arrived at a little town called Auga Fria, on the Faqui river, where he was received and cared for by a Mexican family. His hardships caused his death, but before he died he gave to the family a description and map of the mining camp. He also reported that the gold obtained from seven years of mining had been stored in an old tunnel because of the impossibility of shipment to civilization.

The story and map, it is said, have been handed down from family to family for generations. Those who attempted to reach the camp lost their outfits and many did not return. The Indians for years menaced all prospectors and this condition still exists, augmented by bands of outlaws.

Max Covita, for several years Mexican consul at Naco, is said to have been the latest possessor of the priest's map. He declared he twice succeeded in getting as far as Casa Blanca from which the ruins of Old Tyopa are visible and it was reported he had not given up hopes of reaching the place at his death several years ago.

Bert Grover, a local man, twice started with two companions to make the perilous journey, but was forced back because of insufficient equipment, Indians and outlaws.

Some remarkable gold specimens have been brought back from the vicinity of the Old Tyopa, but so far as known no one ever has reached the mines since the old town was destroyed centuries ago.

NATIONAL GUARD

ELECTIONS

Columbia, June 15.—All votes for officers of the National Guard's First Regiment have not been received as yet, but it appears that for the office of colonel, T. E. Marchant, of Columbia, will be elected, and for the office of lieutenant colonel, J. B. Keith, of Timmonsville, will be elected. It also appears that Capt. A. M. McLeod, of Camden, and Capt. Murray Mack, of Fort Mill are still tied for major of third battalion.

Washington, June 15.—Representative Siegel has announced the drawing of a bill to provide the death penalty for persons who kidnap children and transport them from one state to another.

Chicago, June 15.—The railroad labor board has set Friday to hear the application of the American express company for the reduction of wages of its eighty thousand employees.

Printers Remain Out

Boston Compositors Refuse To Return

Boston, June 14.—Newspaper compositors who walked out of the morning and evening newspaper offices here last night and today voted at a meeting tonight not to return to work until their demands for a wage increase were granted. This action was taken after Sylvester J. McBride, president of Boston Typographical union, No. 13, had told the men they had made a mistake in going out and urged them to return to work.

Michael Walker, who presided at the meeting, said a wage scale desired had been presented to the publishers by a committee of the men this afternoon but that the publishers had declined to treat with them. The scale, he said, called for \$1.22 an hour for day workers, \$1.29 for night workers and \$1.36 for the "lobster shift."

All evening newspapers were published today, but most of them had fewer pages than usual. Preparations were made for the publication of all morning papers tomorrow.

HEALTH ARTICLE.

(By L. A. Riser, M. D., in charge Department Rural Sanitation and County Health Work, S. C. Board of Health.)

The Care of the Baby.

This article is written for the mothers and fathers, and for the boys and girls, too, for the latter are often the ones who have a great deal of the care of their small sisters and brothers, and it is very necessary that they know something of how to keep the baby well and happy. A well baby is always a happy baby and most of the sickness of babies is entirely unnecessary for it is too often due to improper care, improper food and improper clothing.

The baby is very sensitive to heat and cold. In our hot summer weather we very often keep the baby too hot. As the hot days come on we should think not of how much heat we can keep in, but how much heat we can let out, and we let out his heat by light thin clothes. Bad colds come on more often after the baby has been made too hot than after it has gotten too cold.

During Baby Week, which was recently observed by one of our county health departments, the doctor in charge wrote me of a baby which was brought to the clinic clad in three heavy flannel skirts made long so they could fold back and thus double the amount of wrappings, over this was put the infant's dress and then it was wrapped in a heavy woolen shawl. This was in May in one of our southern counties. Every baby should have a bath once a day. It should be put in a tub of water, neither too hot nor too cold, only the head being kept out of the water.

Let the baby have plenty of fresh air, keep all the doors and windows open and be sure they are screened to keep out flies and mosquitoes. It seldom gets too cold in South Carolina to take the baby out in the fresh air, wrap it up and keep strong sunlight out of its eyes.

Baby should have plenty of sleep and should not be disturbed. Let the baby sleep by itself. Everybody is entitled to two things, his own tooth brush and his own bed. If you haven't a small crib, take a clothes basket. This makes a dandy bed and you have no idea how baby will enjoy it until you try it. Please don't give the baby a pacifier or soothing syrup. I know you are sorely tempted at times. The baby is not a toy—don't handle it like one—be gentle with it.

The best food in the world for a baby is mother's milk. Sometimes artificial feeding is absolutely necessary. Great care is needed in hot weather when a baby is bottle fed. Ten bottle fed babies die to every one breast fed baby. If cows milk is fed it should be pasteurized. Pasturizers can be had for a few dollars, but if you can't get one milk may be pasteurized by putting the proper number of feedings for twenty-four hours each in a separate bottle, put some absorbent cotton in the bottles for stoppers. Then put them in warm water in a deep covered vessel, bring it to the boiling point, then take off the fire and let the bottles remain in the water thirty minutes. This is better than boiling. After three months of age orange juice should be given to bottle fed babies, a tablespoonful or more may be taken once a day.

Don't forget to give the baby water. Boil the water and then cool it. Babies suffer for a drink of water in hot weather just as grown folks do.

If you have a cough or cold keep away from the baby, and even if you are well, don't kiss the baby on the mouth. Contagious disease is often given the baby in this way. If the baby gets sick send for the doctor—don't put it off.

Sale of Old Manuscript.

London, May 19.—A further portion of the world famous Yates Thompson manuscripts is to be sold here at the end of June.

Fifty-eight of the collection of 100 manuscripts have already been disposed of for 130,325 pounds sterling, and by the time the whole collection has been sold, probably over 250,000 pounds sterling will have been realized.

The most interesting specimen to be sold is the smallest manuscript in the collection, dated 1530. It is in a costly little golden case decorated with white enamel and pink stones, like garnets and is arranged to hang from a chain. It is the Credo or "protestation" of Emperor Charles V. of Rome.

The volume consists of 29 leaves, each one inch by one and three-quarters inches. The last five leaves contain a prayer to the Emperor's guardian angel.

Motion pictures have been taken of everything but the plumber.—Columbia Missourian.